

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ

Received up to 2nd August, 1896.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th July, says that
Home Rule question. it appears from recent telegraphic
news received from London that the
Conservatives have been victorious at the general election and
will get in office. The question is how they will solve the Irish
problem. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's ministry was chiefly
due to the opposition of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers
who are called Unionists and whose views on the Home
Rule question differ from those of Mr. Gladstone only in one
or two respects. Mr. Chamberlain's party is still as strong
as it was before, and therefore there is a reason to think that
Lord Salisbury's Government will not be able to carry out a
policy of coercion in Ireland, but will be obliged to devise a
new scheme of self-government which will differ only a
little from Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

Circulation,
165 copies.]

The *K oh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 27th July, does not think
The same. the Conservative Government will be
able to settle the vexed Irish question.

Circulation,
450 copies.]

Lord Hartington has refused a seat in the new Cabinet. This shows that his Lordship does not approve of the policy which Lord Salisbury is likely to pursue towards Ireland. It appears from the *Overland Mail* news that attacks by Fenians on Lord Hartington, Mr. Trevelyan, and other Unionist leaders are apprehended, and that, therefore, special police arrangements have been made for their protection. If the Home Rule question is not settled in a way which will satisfy the Irish, Fenians may again kill some Members of Parliament as they did three or four years ago, and may also commit serious riots which would be injurious to the prestige of the British Government. England stands in the front rank of civilized countries, but her conduct in the Irish controversy is very discreditable to her. Only 191 Gladstonians have been returned to Parliament.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th July, disapproves of Mahárāja Dalip Singh's detention at Aden after he had been allowed to leave England for this country, and remarks that the fear that he would be able to create a rebellion here was unfounded. But as regards his threat to go over to Russia, his going over would be no danger to the British Government, nor would he himself benefit by it in any way. However, the *Aftab* is of opinion that the Government of India should conciliate the Mahárāja by granting him an increase to his pension.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 29th July, says that a Russian, writing from Tashkand on the 16th May, observes in his letter published in the *Novoy Vremya* that in the native Army the English officers are everything, and that the native soldiers without the officers are like mere coolies. There are no efficient batteries in India except the hill batteries. The writer in the *Vremya* adds that native troops are not supplied with modern rifles on political

Russians and the distrust of natives by British Government.

grounds. As Englishmen have no confidence in the native population, they tremble through fear of the Russians. The *Koh* remarks that the news of the distrust of natives by Government is now spreading in foreign countries. It is surprising that, although natives have given repeated proofs of their loyalty, Government does not trust them. Government does not yet see its way to repealing the Arms Act, and consequently both itself and the people are sure to pay dearly for this on the occasion of a struggle with a powerful foreign enemy.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 23rd July, is glad to say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but urges that selections for the Council should be made by election. If ignorant Rājās and Mahārājās are admitted, the Council it will be worse than useless.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Ras'iq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th July, adverting to the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, remarks that there is still greater need for the establishment of a local Legislature in the Panjāb, because there are barely one or two members in the Supreme Legislature who are acquainted with the wants and condition of the Panjābis.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, urges the abolition, on grounds of economy, of the present system of the grant of pension to Government servants. When they are allowed liberal pay during the time they are employed in Government service, there appears to be no good reason why any pension should be given them on their retirement. Those who desire to obtain pension should be required to contribute

Circulation,
240 copies.

towards it say at the rate of 10 per cent. from their pay, as is already done by the officials employed in the Court of Wards Department.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 31st July, referring to the rumour that a Camp of Exercise will be held at Rawal Pindi during the next cold weather, remarks that the late Rawal Pindi Conference and the Delhi Camp of Exercise led to the introduction of the income-tax, which is levied even from those persons whose income is only Rs. 40 or 50 a month. If a military camp is again formed this year, natives should be prepared to pay another new tax.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, is at a loss to understand why the income-tax has been demanded from the Talukdars' Association in Oudh. The Association is not a trading company. Its funds are contributed by talukdars and are devoted by them to the protection of their interests as landlords and to the maintenance of the Canning College, a High School, and a poor-house and other such purposes. It may be hoped that the Association will be exempted from the tax.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 30th July, regrets to say that the complaint regarding the over-assessment of the income-tax is general in all parts of the country, and that the assessors make over-assessments in order to win the goodwill of the officers. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Lord Randolph Churchill, who appears to be opposed to an increase in taxation, will probably be appointed Secretary of State for India. Hence there is reason to hope that the income-tax will be abolished next year.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 29th, 30th, and 31st July, says that for the stability of a Government it is necessary that it should make no distinction between the Maintenance of distinction by Government between Europeans and Natives.

different classes of its subjects. In ancient Rome the plebeians at first laboured under great disabilities and were looked down upon by the patricians. When they were increased by their ill-treatment, they demanded the removal of their disabilities under a threat of rebellion and the Government of Rome was obliged to accede to their wishes. It is a matter of satisfaction that an agitation has been set on foot for the redress of the grievances of natives, and what is still more satisfying is that the agitation is perfectly constitutional and natives have no desire to force the hand of Government by the threat of rebellion. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers look upon the political associations of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay as mere children's play. But this is a mistake. These associations are sure to succeed eventually in their objects.

The same paper, of the 1st August, regrets to say that the new Muir Central College at Allahabad, which has cost several lakhs of rupees, which has been built under the supervision of highly-paid engineers, and which was finished only the other day, already leaks dreadfully. This state of things is not very creditable to the English system of engineering. On the other hand, look at the works of native masons, such as the Taj at Agra, the Allahabad Fort, and the fortress at Ohunar. The Taj was built about 250 years ago, the Allahabad Fort about 300 years ago, and the fortress at Ohunar is of much greater antiquity. But these buildings are still as strong and look as new as if they were only lately constructed. Hence the Government of India would do well to utilize the services of native architects and masons in future.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th July, gives an account of five recent cases which occurred in Assam, Kashmir, and other places, in which Anglo-Indians were charged with

Circulation,
500 copies.

Mixed cases.

committing rape on native women, killing natives, and so forth, and remarks that, as European Judges have resolved not to punish European offenders in mixed cases, and as the Local Governments are not disposed to interfere, there is reason to fear that the acts of violence and high-handedness on the part of Europeans may sooner or later lead to most serious consequences. It is high time that the Government of India should take measures to check the evil.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Rasul-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 26th July, in com-

The same.

menting upon the same subject, regrets to say that Europeans who are charged with killing natives are always acquitted, or only nominally punished, on the ground that they were drunk at the time, or that the deceased died from a rupture of their spleen. This state of things is a great stain on British justice.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the

Jhelam shooting case.

22nd July, received on the 29th idem, ironically says that the European who shot a native at Rawal Pindi (*sic*) has been unjustly fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate. The medical evidence must have shown that the deceased was not killed by the bullet, but that his death was due to a rupture of the spleen. The European should appeal against his fine and refer the appellate Court to the Palam case, in which the European soldiers who had shot a villager were acquitted, while a number of the villagers themselves were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vazir-i-Hind* (Sialkot), of the

Compulsory labour, Pan
jab.

25th July, is surprised that although compulsory labour is expressly prohibited by section 374 of the Indian Penal Code, that objectionable practice is greatly in vogue in the Panjab. When a Government officer goes on tour in the interior of a district,

the baildars and chaprasis, under the orders of the Tahsildar, press a large number of villagers into service for the purpose of collecting firewood, grass, and other necessary things for the use of his camp; and the worst of it is that the men are paid no wages. Similarly, the men who provide supplies on such occasions generally do not receive the price of their articles.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siālkot), of the 28th July, is glad to say that Government has sanctioned the grant of advances to cultivators in the Panjāb from the Government treasury for agricultural purposes at 6½ per cent. interest. The bonds for such advances have been exempted from the operation of the Stamp Act, and the money will be recoverable by Government like arrears of revenue. The agricultural classes should feel highly grateful to Sir Charles Aitchison for this favour, but they cannot benefit fully by the scheme unless the Government officials with whom they will have to deal to obtain advances are honest and sympathizing men. It is to be regretted that bribery and corruption largely prevail among the subordinate official classes. Hence it would be better if Government could induce native capitalists to establish agricultural banks, offering them the same facilities which it has reserved to itself for the recovery of such advances.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The same paper of the 30th July, complains that there is one district (Siālkot?) in the Panjāb in which criminal cases have been pending for the last four or five months in the Court of a Magistrate, and that consequently the under-trial prisoners have been unnecessarily confined in the jail, to their great inconvenience. If the work is heavy in one officer's Court, the other Magistrates in the district should be ordered to assist him, or an additional Magistrate should be deputed there for the purpose.

Circulation,
800 copies.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Khairkhwah-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 29th July, says that the Panjáb Government, in its orders regarding the payment of subscriptions to native newspapers taken in by it, declared that it would not pay higher rates than those charged by editors to the general public, but that it would supply editors copies of its *Gazette* and the General Administration Report *gratis*. Editors acquiesced in its orders and accepted subscriptions from it at the general public rates, but they have not yet been supplied with copies of the *Gazette*.

Circulation,
381 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 26th July, complains that the number of Hindu and Muhammadan assistants in Government offices in Ajmere exceeds that of Muhammadan assistants, and publishes a statement, showing the number of the two classes of assistants in many Government offices there in support of its complaint.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindaban), for July, is glad to say that district officers have generally prohibited the letting off of fire works on occasions of marriages, by which many people were wounded and killed every year. But there is another objectionable custom connected with marriages still in vogue. Marriage processions are accompanied with *phul-wári*, i. e., flowers and other things made of paper, and these things are allowed to be taken away by people on the arrival of the processions at their destinations. The disorder and confusion consequent on this are so great that bad characters are able to rob persons of jewellery and to take away things exposed for sale at the shops of traders, and all traffic is stopped for some time. Hence it would be well if Magistrates put a stop to this evil custom.

Circulation,
390 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 28th July, referring to Mr. McMin's letter on iron mines in Jabalpur, published in the *Central*

Indian News, thanks him for the valuable information placed by him at the disposal of the public and asks well-to-do natives of Bombay and Jabalpur to work the mines.

The *Mitra Vids* (Lahore), of the 26th July, expresses satisfaction at the mutual conciliation effected between the Hindûs and Musalmâns of Meerut through the efforts of the Magistrate, and observes that it would be a good thing if a similar attempt were made to settle the religious dispute between the two communities at Lahore. The Muharram and the Dasehra will again synchronize this year, and therefore, if necessary precautions are not taken, riots may occur again like last year.

Circulation,
850 copies.

The same paper says that Hindi newspapers have repeatedly pointed out the faults of the Persian character in [vain. It would appear that the Persian Envoy at London has lately found fault with that character and recommended to the King of Persia the introduction of a new alphabet which he has himself invented. The King has accepted his proposal and ordered the adoption of his new character. It remains to be seen whether this change will have any effect on the Government of India. The Hindi character is quite unambiguous, and it is difficult to understand why Government persists in preferring the Persian character to it.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudsî* (Delhi), of the 29th July, complains that in the Mission School at Delhi students are required to submit applications for leave on forms supplied by the school authorities at half an anna each, and condemns the practice as a very objectionable one.

Circulation,
325 copies.

LEGISLATION.

A correspondent of the *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, in continuation of his previous article on the Oudh Rent Bill (*vide* the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the

Circulation,
240 copies.

26th July, 1886, pages 531 *et seq*), observes that the phrase "the clearing of land" in section 25 of the Bill is very vague and ambiguous. If the cutting of jungle is meant, this should be expressly stated. If the present ambiguous phrase is retained, a tenant who only clears land of *kāns* (*Imperata spontanea*) may call this an improvement and claim compensation. But surely nothing could be more absurd than this. Section 35 provides that every tenant, not being a tenant with a right of occupancy, shall be entitled to retain possession of the holding occupied by him at the time of the passing of the Bill for seven years. How occupied? Will the cultivators, who have occupied their holdings without the consent of the landlord, be also entitled to the concession? The term "occupied" should be qualified with the phrase "under a lease or with the consent of the landlord." It would be a great injustice to the landowning classes to extend the concession indiscriminately to all cultivators, without taking into consideration the mode in which they occupied their holdings. Can a person who takes charge of a public office without the orders of Government be recognised as a duly-appointed Government servant? According to section 36 (F), if a tenant refuses to accept the enhancement of rent and vacates his holding at the expiration of his lease, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the landlord compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding. In other words, the landlord will be punished for the fault of the tenant. When the former cannot enhance the rent on the expiration of the lease at more than one anna in the rupee, the latter should be bound to accept the enhancement, and, in the event of refusal, he should be required to pay a fine to the landlord. Again, no time has been fixed within which, after the date of making an improvement, the tenant will be entitled to compensation, and the result of this omission will be that a tenant may sink a well in Fyzabad, Gonda, or Bahraich at a small cost, say Rs. 30 or 40, and then lay claim to his holding to the end of time! Section 36 (J) empowers the Local Government to vary within the periods

of seven years the limits of the enhancement to which tenants are liable! This section gives an unjust power of interference to the Local Government with the rights of landlords. Is Government prepared to give the same power of interference to any person in connection with the revenue? If a landlord desires to eject a tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, the landlord will be liable, under section 38 (A), to pay one year's rent as compensation for disturbance. The tenant can have no reasonable claim to any compensation under such circumstances. A lease is an agreement, and therefore, when it has expired, a cultivator can have no right in his holding, especially in Oudh, where no rights in land are recognised in favour of tenants. Suppose a European lets his house to another person for one year. Will he like to pay any compensation to the tenant for disturbance on the expiration of that period?

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 23rd July, briefly describes the principal provisions of the Bankruptcy and Debtors Bill. Bankruptcy and Debtors Bill. the Bankruptcy and Debtors Bill and approves of the measures.

Circulation,
90 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Af'idb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 30th July, complains that in Rāmpur Hindūs are not allowed to blow the shell or perform their other religious ceremonies freely. But the Hindu Chiefs of Kāshmir, Patāla, Jhind, Nabha, and other States have not only granted full religious liberty to their Muhammadan subjects, but also assist them with money in the construction and repair of their mosques.

Circulation,
500 copies.

RAILWAY.

The *Bhāratendu* (Brindaban), for July, urges the construction of a Railroad between Muttra and Brindaban. When the passenger traffic between the two places was examined in May last, the average number of passengers was

Circulation,
250 copies.

Need for a Railway between Muttra and Brindaban.

found to be 3,000 a day. Moreover, the *ekka* hire has lately been raised from 9 pies to one anna and a half owing to a large number of *ekkas*, which were not in a good condition, having been stopped from plying by the Magistrate. Hence, if the Railway fare were fixed at one anna, all the traffic would be attracted by the Railway and the line would be sure to pay.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan*, (Benares), of the 26th July, complains that the passengers who have to wait at the passengers' shed at the Allahabad Railway Station experience great difficulty in obtaining water. The well near the shed is so deep that the strings which the passengers generally carry with them for the purpose of drawing water from wells do not reach the water there ; while a Brahmin who supplies water at the well charges one pice for a small quantity of it. The Railway authorities should see to this.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
381 copies.

The *Rājputāna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 26th July, complains that at Ajmere a sort of gaming connected with rainfall is carried on openly every day during the rains, and that hundreds of men are reduced to a state of utter poverty every year by the gaming. The *Gazette* is surprised that the local authorities do not interfere.

Gaming at Ajmere

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 31st July, referring to the untimely death of Pandit Rām Nārāin, who officiated as a Judge in the Lahore Chief Court some time ago, expresses regret at the sad occurrence, and praises him for his ability and good qualities. (The *Koh-i-Nūr*, Lahore, of the 29th July, notices the Pandit's death with deep regret and sorrow.)

Death of Pandit Rām Nārāin.

Circulation,
344 copies.

The *Nūru-l-Anwār* (Cawnpur), of the 24th July, in a communicated article, complains of the frequency of thefts at Aheripur in Etāwah.

Frequency of thefts at Aheripur, Etāwah.

The Sakifa-i-Quds (Dehli), of the 29th July, complains that bulls, let loose by Hindus at Dehli, constantly roam about in the streets of the city, injure property, and are also a source of danger to human life. Lately a man was killed by one of these animals, and another man has recently been wounded. Hence the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipal Committee should take measures to free the town of the animals.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The Akhbār-i-Ālam (Meerut), of the 27th July, is glad to say that shops for the sale of *chandu* have already been closed by district officers at some places in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, calls upon the Magistrate of Meerut to abolish such shops there, and briefly describes the mischievous effects which the use of that noxious drug has on the health of the consumer.

Circulation,
70 copies.

The Hindustān (Kālākankar), of the 29th July, complains that at a village called Sangrampur, which is situated nearly two miles from Kālākankar, a shoe-maker keeps pigs in his house and that one of these animals lately killed his own child. As these animals are mischievous, and as their presence in villages is also objectionable on sanitary grounds, the police should not allow them to be kept in the centre of villages.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The Raftu-l-Akhbār (Benares), of the 26th July, complains that at Benares cattle belonging to private individuals are often unjustly seized and sent to the cattle-pound by some dishonest persons who are apparently in collusion with cattle-pound officials, and asks the Magistrate to see to this.

Circulation,
350 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asān</i>	Kāimganj	Urdu	Weekly	Nasir-ul-Zamān & N. Khān.	1886. July 26th	1886. July 30th	64 copies.
2	<i>Asrār-i-Ālamī</i>	Lahore	"	"	Āyā Singh.	27th	"	184
3	<i>Asrār-i-Ākbarī</i>	Amargarh	"	"	Ilhām All.	26th	"	350
4	<i>Asrār-i-Hind</i>	Jullandur	"	"	Barkat All.	31st	Aug. 1st	500
5	<i>Asrār-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divān Būtā Singh	26th, 28th & 30th.	Aug. 2nd, 27th & Aug. 1st.	"
6	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Shujā-ul-Hasan	21st & 28th.	"	150
7	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar All.	24th	28th	140
8	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khān.	27th	30th	70
9	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	24th & 28th.	27th & 30th.	2,800
10	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Chunār	"	Weekly	Rajab All Khān	27th	29th	254
11	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Dalhai	"	"	Fakhr-ul-din	30th	1st	84
12	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rāi	27th & 31st.	Aug. 30th & Aug. 2nd.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Almorā	Hindī	Weekly	Sadā Nand	26th	29th	162 copies.
14	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Badliān	Urdu	"	All. Amjad Hussain	28th	1st	280
15	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Unkarnow	"	"	Chandan Lal	24th	29th	160
16	<i>Asrār-i-Ālam</i>	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Ajman-i-Panjāb.	24th & 31st.	July 29th & Aug. 2nd.	250

17	Aror Vansh Prakash	Fyzabad	...	Monthly	...	Kakko Mal	For June	...	30th	...	540	"
18	Ashdats-i-Sunnat	Lahore	...	"	...	Muhammad Husain	For Jan., Feb., March.	...	" 2nd	...	350	"
19	Asad	Lucknow	...	Weekly	...	Ahmad Ali	July 27th	...	July 28th	...	240	"
20	Bahar-i-Hind	Agra	...	"	...	Momin Husain	" 24th	...	" 29th	...	75	"
21	Baharat Bandhu	Aligarh	...	"	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Toté Rám	" 23rd & 30th.	...	" 1st.	...	90	"
22	Bhadrakanda	Brindaban	...	Monthly	Hindi	Bádhá Charan Goswami	For July.	...	" 29th	...	250	"
23	Bhadrat Jyoti	Benares	...	Weekly	"	Rám Krishn Varmá	July 26th	...	" 27th	...	2,200	"
24	Dabihah-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	...	"	Urdu	Thakur Prasad	" 24th	...	" 28th	...	200	"
25	Dabihah-i-Sikandar	Bampur	...	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 26th	...	" 29th	...	430	"
26	Damish-i-Hind	Multan	...	"	"	Khán.	" 28th	...	Aug. 1st	...	120	"
27	Daik Panch	Lahore	...	"	"	Ráj Náth	" 28th	...	Aug. 31st	...	315	"
28	Daik Hitalah	Ajmore	...	Monthly	Hindi	Prasádin	For May	...	" 30th	...	302	"
29	Daik Karam	Aligarh	...	"	Urdu	Shiv Prasad	July 24th	...	" 27th	...	125	"
30	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Weekly	"	Bádhá Lal	" 24th	...	" 1st	...	425	"
31	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	"	Gurmukhi	Maharaj Kishan	July 24th	...	Aug. 31st	...	300	"
32	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	"	Urdu	Lahur Singh	" 24th	...	July 28th to Aug. 2nd.	...	515	"
33	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Daily	Hindi	Sadarn-i-din	" 24th	...	" 2nd.	...	165	"
34	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Urdu	Bádhá Rámpal Singh	" 24th	...	" 2nd.	...	260	"
35	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Urdu	Muhammad Mir	" 24th	...	" 28th & 31st.	...	125	"
36	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Hindi-Urdu	Mahabir Prasad	" 24th & 28th.	...	" 31st	...	125	"
37	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Urdu	Muhammad Khalid	" 24th	...	" 28th	...	150	"
38	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Urdu	Jamshed Ali	" 24th	...	" 28th	...	350	"
39	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Hindi	Balbhadrá Mirza	For July	...	" 31st	...	260	"
40	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Urdu	Muhammad Yaqub	July 26th	...	" 28th	...	575 copies (in-cluding 243 copies taken by Govern-ment).	"
41	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Hindi-Urdu	Lakshmi Shankar	" 30th	...	Aug. 1st	...	375 copies.	"
42	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Hindi	M.A.	" 30th	...	" 1st	...	375 copies.	"
43	Daik Karam-i-Hind	Amritsar	...	Weekly	Hindi	Obintamani Rao	" 12th	...	July 30th	...	375 copies.	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	Khair Khosh-i-Alam,	Dahf	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Hasan	Aug. 1st	1886.	200 copies.
43	Khair Khosh-i-Kash-	Lahore	"	"	Sahib Ram	Aug. 2nd	"	350 "
44	Mir. Khosh-i-Pan-	Gujranwala	"	"	Birj Lal	July 27th	"	300 "
45	Khair Khosh-i-Alam,	Pilibhit	"	Tri-weekly	Masbar Ahman Khan,	Aug. 31st	"	200 "
46	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	"	"	Harunul Rai	Aug. 27th & 30th	"	450 "
47	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Weekly	Didar Baksh	Aug. 1st & 2nd	"	100 "
48	Masbar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	"	Gobarhan Das	July 31st	"	140 "
49	Masbar-i-Qaier	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	Aug. 29th	"	200 "
50	Masbar-i-Nar	Gawapore	"	Published six times a month.	Durga Prasad	"	"	59 "
51	Masbar-i-Narwada	Hoshangabad,	"	Monthly	Abdul Karim	Aug. 30th	"	276 "
52	Masbar-i-Zindagi	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Hussin Khan.	Aug. 29th	"	320 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt).
53	Masbar-i-Narwada	"	"	"	"	"	"	250 copies.
54	Masbar-i-Narwada	"	"	"	"	"	"	350 "
55	Masbar-i-Narwada	"	"	"	"	"	"	150 "
56	Masbar-i-Narwada	"	"	"	"	"	"	650 "

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List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	1886. July 24th, 27th, 29th & 31st.	1886. July 27th & 30th & Aug. 1st & 2nd.	550 copies.
81	<i>Rajasthan Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	26th	28th	381
82	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	Rathlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdul- Haq.	22nd	30th	125
83	<i>Rajmata</i>	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Mahd Narayan	24th	27th	150
84	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	25th	28th.	"
85	<i>Ranach.</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	26th to 31st.	27th to Aug. 1st.	150
86	<i>Sadique-i-Akbar</i>	Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	29th	Aug. 1st	250
87	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Balqaf Das	31st	2nd	400
88	<i>Salm-i-Qadus</i>	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul- Qadus.	29th	July 31st	325
89	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	26th	"	200
90	<i>Shahmat-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Ahmad Hasan	24th & Aug. 1st.	27th & Aug. 2nd.	130
91	<i>Shala-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Muhammad Ibrahim,	27th	29th	61
92	<i>Sirgan-i-Akbar</i>	Jhalam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	28th	30th	307
93	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwar Lal	20th & 28th.	28th & Aug. 2nd.	125
94	<i>Sukesh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M e r a t h Hindi.	"	Lakshman Anant	23th	31st	210
95	<i>Sunder-i-Qadus</i>	Rampur	Urdu	"	Muhammad Rasaf	29th	Aug. 2nd	150

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